



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*A death from cholera, imported, at Pekin.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, D. C., June 11, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the following telegram, dated Pekin, June 8, has been received from the United States minister at that place: "Fatal case cholera Japanese barracks yesterday. Victim just from Tientsin. No other evidence of the disease here."

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,  
Secretary of State.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

COLOMBIA.

*Weekly reports of conditions and transactions at Bocas del Toro—Fruit port.*

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, June 3, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended June 2, 1902:

Population according to census, not obtainable. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, none. Prevailing diseases, malarial. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. With the exception of about 200 soldiers, all the troops mentioned in my last report have been removed from this port.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: May 29, steamship *Duncan*, crew, 20; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none; steamship *Harald*, crew, 19; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. May 31, steamship *Colombia*, crew, 18; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

PAUL OSTERHOUT,  
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

COSTA RICA.

*Weekly report of conditions and transactions at Port Limon—Fruit port.*

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, June 5, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended June 5, 1902:

Present officially estimated population, 4,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, cases, 3; deaths, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 4. Prevailing diseases, yellow fever and malarial fever. General sanitary condition of this port and